

WILL CONTINUE THE STRIKE

No Settlement of Fall River Contract Now in Sight.

The Labor Union, by a Vote of Three to One, Approve Continuance of the Fight.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 31.—The labor unions, involved since last July in a strike against a 12 1/2 per cent. reduction in wages in the cotton mills, by a vote of approximately three to one approved a continuance of the contest.

The call for meetings of the unions to vote on a continuance of the contest was prompted by an agitation of the question whether the employees should return to work for the winter under the reduction and renew the strike later if wages were not advanced. It was also stated in mill circles that the majority of the union men were ready to return to work, but that the leaders were keeping them from doing so. Accordingly, it was decided to submit the question to a vote, with the result that in a total of 1,821 ballots cast, there was a majority of 971 in favor of continuing.

This was the first formal vote on the question taken since the action of the unions in July inaugurating the strike.

The labor secretaries say the vote shows that the union operatives are just as determined as ever to continue the struggle. The union operatives, they assert, reflect the opinion of a large majority of the help who are not affiliated with any of the unions.

The manufacturers expressed disappointment at the action taken by the unions. They said, however, that there was no hope of a restoration of the 12 1/2 per cent. reduction, and they proposed to continue attempts to run the mills under the same conditions as they have for the last seven weeks.

DEFENSE TO CLAIM INSANITY

Ohio's Female Financier Examined By Several Well-Known Attorneys and Specialists.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 31.—Bertillon measurements were taken of Mrs. Chadwick Friday by a government secret service expert. The purpose of the system is the identification of criminals. When Madame Devere was arrested in Lucas county 15 years ago she was subjected to the measurements, and those records are on file. The present measurements of Mrs. Chadwick will be compared with the Devere record.

Dr. C. J. Aldrich, the alienist, again called at the county jail to see Mrs. Chadwick, but upon instructions issued by United States Marshal Chandler, he was refused admission. Dr. Aldrich stated that he was making a study of Mrs. Chadwick upon the request of her counsel, J. P. Dawley.

Several other matters developed in the Chadwick case, Friday, that seem to indicate insanity as her almost certain line of defense. It was learned that Dr. H. C. Eymann, superintendent of the Massillon state hospital for the insane, made an examination of the woman last Tuesday. Dr. Eymann's visit was kept secret at the time. He is one of the ablest and best-known practical alienists and specialists in insanity in Ohio.

OHIO BANKERS ARRESTED

Officers of Defunct National Bank at Conneaut, O., Charged With Violating the Banking Laws.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 31.—Cashier O. O. Lillie and President C. M. Traver of the First national bank of Conneaut, O., were placed under arrest Friday afternoon at Conneaut by United States Marshal Chandler upon a warrant charging the bankers with a violation of the national banking laws, the specific charge in Mr. Lillie's case being the making of a false entry in the books of the bank. Mr. Traver is charged in the warrant with being an accomplice of the cashier in the alleged falsification. Cashier Lillie, Friday evening, waived preliminary examination, and gave bail in the sum of \$10,000.

President Traver, in charge of a deputy marshal, is on his way to Cleveland from Conneaut. The First national bank of Conneaut closed its doors nearly two weeks ago, after a run upon it the preceding day. The bank has a capital stock of \$50,000. The cause of the run, the banker said, at the time, was that the report had gained currency that Mrs. Chadwick had succeeded in securing large loans from it. The bank officials deny holding any Chadwick paper.

Plans For Mammoth Sailor's Home. New York, Dec. 31.—Plans for the erection of the largest and most completely-equipped sailor's home in the world, to be erected in this city, are being prepared for the American Seamen's Friend society. The society has on hand \$750,000.

Count Cassini Honored.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Count Cassini, Russian ambassador, on Friday received a cablegram from Count Lamsdorff, Russian minister for foreign affairs, stating that the emperor of Russia has conferred on the ambassador the decoration of the order of Alexander Mewsky.

The Pretoria Overdue.

New York, Dec. 31.—The ocean liner Pretoria, on which Dr. L. S. Chadwick is returning from Europe, has been sighted off Sandy Hook. She is nearly three days overdue.

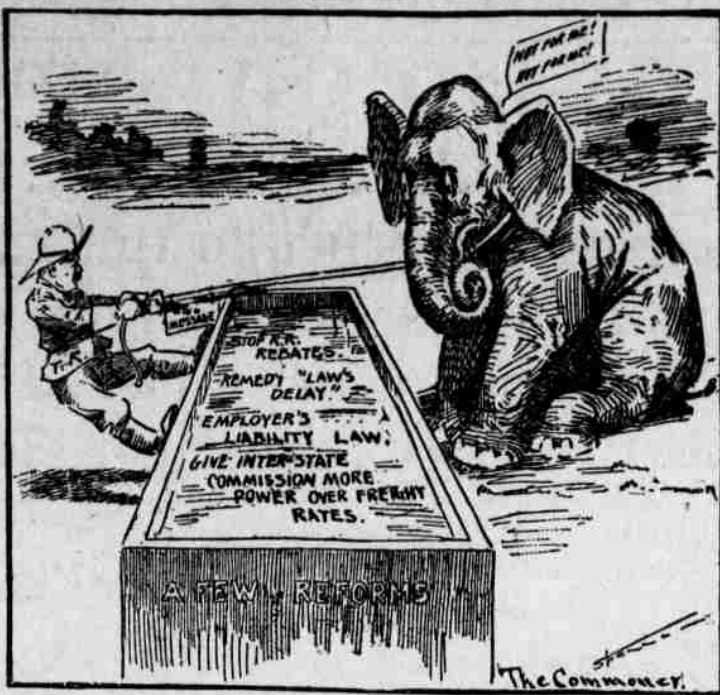
May Have to Reduce Force.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Unless congress shall pass a public building bill at the present session, the architectural and clerical force of Supervising Architect James Knox Taylor will have to be cut down.

They Keep Their Promise.

Aberdeen, S. D., Dec. 31.—The men who went from Selby to Bangor Tuesday night and carried off the county records in the courthouse, leaving word that they would return for the courthouse itself, kept their promise.

HE HAS LED THE ANIMAL TO WATER, BUT—



THE ELECTION FIGURES.

Roosevelt's Victory Due More to Democratic Slump Than to Republican Gains.

It has of course been known for some time that the recent republican victory was due rather to democratic weakness than to republican strength. But the complete returns, which are now published, make this very clear, says the Indianapolis News (Ind.). In the first place the total vote this year is 400,000 less than it was four years ago, which of course means that a great many people refused or neglected to vote. The comparatively slight gain made by the republicans over 1900—400,822—proves that Mr. Roosevelt after all got comparatively few new democratic votes.

On the other hand, Judge Parker received 1,277,772 fewer votes than were cast for Mr. Bryan in 1900. Yet in one sense the basis of comparison is not fair. For in both 1896 and 1900 McKinley got many democratic votes, and as Roosevelt gained over both those years, it must be concluded that he retained all that was gained by his predecessor. McKinley in 1896 gained 2,000,000 votes over Harrison in 1892. Naturally therefore his gain in 1900 was slight, being only about 100,000. From this point of view Mr. Roosevelt's gain of 400,000 is significant, being made over the very great republican votes of 1896 and 1900, when the high-water mark was reached.

At the same time, the noteworthy fact is the tremendous democratic slump of more than a million votes. It is principally to this that Mr. Roosevelt's great majority of 1,546,768 over all, and his plurality of 2,647,578 over Judge Parker, are due. The comfort for the democrats in these figures is the assurance that there are plenty of democrats in the country. The problem is to get them together in support of some well-defined and coherent policy. When this is done—and, of course, it will not be easy to do—the party will show at least a respectable strength. Just now it looks as though the republicans are absolute masters of the situation. They won a most remarkable victory, and the returns prove conclusively that they had the confidence of the people. Mr. Roosevelt was a strong candidate, and his party made a good fight. Judge Parker was a weak candidate, and the democrats made practically no fight.

But, though the democratic party was weak in the last campaign, democratic principles will survive. There are enough democrats left to make things interesting for their adversaries in future elections. Even the victors are being influenced by democratic principles, as is proved by the republican demand for tariff reform, and by the president's avowed purpose to accomplish something in the way of controlling corporations. There is thus not the slightest probability that the democratic party will go out of business. What its future will be depends on the wisdom and good sense, not only of the leaders, but of the rank and file. Even under the present depressing conditions democrats can accomplish much good by fair and intelligent criticism of the measures proposed by the majority, and by honest and manly cooperation with it in the enactment of wise legislation.

THE COSTLY PHILIPPINES.

Government by the United States Greater Than Other National Dependencies.

With an export trade of \$32,000,000 the Philippine islands are called upon to pay \$12,500,000 in 1903 for the expenses of insular government; in other words, for every \$100 worth of produce exported from the islands the general government costs \$39. If to this we add municipal and provincial government, says Alleyne Ireland, in Atlantic, the ratio of expenditure on government account to value of exports is raised to 46 per cent.

Comparing the cost of government, on the basis adopted above, with that of five British dependencies in various parts of the tropics—Ceylon, Barbados, British Guiana, Trinidad and the federated Malay states—the average is 27 per cent., as against 46 per cent. in the Philippines.

But this does not close the comparison. In the British dependencies every charge connected with the government, whether of a civil or a military nature, is paid by the local government; in the Philippines all military expenses are paid by the United States; and the islands do not even pay for their own police work, as a body supplementary to the Philippine constabulary, are on the army pay-roll.

To remove the tariff barriers between the Philippines and the United States would be merely to give the Philippines what they have a right to demand, for if the Philippines are a part of the United States, the producers of those islands have as much right to have what they produce admitted to every part of the United States free of duty as the farmers and manufacturers of Connecticut have to send their products into Massachusetts, Rhode Island or New York without the payment of duty.—Hartford Times.

A REPUBLICAN ACCIDENT.

The Windfall in Missouri Attributable Only to Democratic Default.

An interesting and fairly typical explanation of Missouri's present political status is given by Representative Cochran, who declares that many of the voters, being unable to perceive sufficient difference between the republican and democratic platforms this year, became indifferent and remained away from the polls.

Republicans will find small satisfaction, but democrats are afforded ample encouragement, says the St. Louis Republic, in considering Mr. Cochran's statement that since Missouri last gave a republican electoral vote, more than 30 years ago, the democrats have carried nearly every state in the union. He points out that they have elected governors in Massachusetts five times and in Pennsylvania twice. Yet it is difficult to regard either of these rock-ribbed republican states as even doubtful.

"Two years hence," says Mr. Cochran, "Missouri will go democratic by 40,000." Missouri is quite as likely to return to its normal democratic majority as were Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, after several periods of democratic control, to resume their republicanism; very much more likely, in fact, since those states were not merely permitted to go by default, but were turned by political changes in the voters, whereas 30,000 stay-at-homes were responsible in Missouri. Missouri's democrats are democrats still few of them voted the republican ticket.

A democratic default has resulted in a republican windfall in Missouri; nothing more. The state is not conquered and possessed. Republicans should make the most of the luck while it lasts. Democrats will exert their strength at the first test to throw off the condition of evil and return to their unfettered mastery of the situation.

CONGRESS AND REVISION.

Stand-Pat Members Regard the Late Election as Indorsement of Protection.

The most numerous expressions of opinion which we get from members of congress on the subject of the tariff, the more unfriendly the attitude of that body toward revision appears to be. The New York Herald has polled all the members of both house and senate and it could reach, and finds only 22 of them friendly to revision, as compared with 77 against revision in any form. Moreover, says the Chicago Record-Herald, while the "stand-pat" contingent has a definite simple policy upon which it is united, the friends of revision are anything but agreed as to what steps are best to take. Some of them are for a special session of congress, and others for one or another form of investigation preparatory to action at some more or less uncertain date in the future.

Evidently what the revisionists should do at this time is to pick out the special duties which are most in need of change and make their demand directly with reference to them. Representative Scott, of Ohio, is on the right track, for example, when he discusses the duties on steel products. Rails, wire nails, bolts, he says, need no further protection and ought to be on the free list. He is personally interested in steel manufacture and ought to know.

The "stand-pat" congressmen insist that the heavy republican majority at the late election is an indorsement of their attitude. They may be correct in assuming that it is an indorsement of the protective policy in general, but they are certainly wrong if they interpret it as an indorsement of the specific injustices of certain of the schedules. The revisionist opinion should be centered on these.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

Congress ought to have a committee appointed to invent some new aliases for rails on the treasury.—Washington Post.

An administration that with falling revenues puts off tariff revision and takes up ship subsidies ought to go one of Prof. Rieber's logic machines right away.—N. Y. Herald.

For about two decades Tom Platt has allowed all the other republicans in New York state no representation in the affairs of the republican party; yet he is the man who wants to cut down representation in the south.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Mr. Shaw would have the drawback provisions of our tariff law simplified. They cannot be simplified much, for the drawback is at best a cumbersome affair. The real remedy for present conditions is a lower rate of duty and free raw materials.—Indianapolis News.

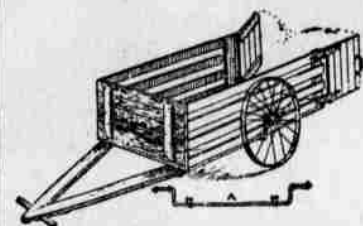
Now the election is over the thing that worries republican party managers is to make their party press "stand pat" on the tariff question. If only democrats were robbed by the Dingley tariff, it wouldn't be so difficult. But even a republican will grumble when it pinches him.—Washington Post.



HANDY STOCK CART.

How One Can Be Made Which Will Prove Itself Indispensable to the Owner.

There is hardly a farm where any amount of stock is kept on which a stock cart built similar to our illustration would not prove itself indispensable in course of time. Two discarded buggy axles worked over at a blacksmith forge form a drop axle for this cart, says the Ohio Farmer. In the cut, A shows the axle, which should be left standard track width, pieces one foot in length being inserted near the



STOCK CART FOR THE FARM.

stubs at each end which forms the drop in axle to lower the bed near the ground. A bed is made as shown in illustration, just the width to fit into the axle and about five feet in length, and bolted to the axle near the middle of the bed. A cart handle is bolted upon the front, and the rear is fitted with two doors and a good, strong latch.

This cart can be readily backed up, when mounted upon wheels, to any pen, the rear end dropped to the ground, doors closed behind, the cart attached to the rear of any other vehicle, and the animal transported as many miles as desired, with ease. By making the front end and cart handle detachable, this "rigging" can be wheeled up to the rear of a wagon and used for a chute in loading hogs or sheep. These carts are very popular here and are very appropriately dubbed "stock chariots" by their owners.

KEEPING APPLES.

Various Conditions to Be Taken Into Consideration in Storing Them.

As I have a good lot of apples stored away for home use during the winter, of course I am interested in the question of the conditions that most favor long keeping. In the first place, we must look to the selection of varieties and the proper stage of ripening that are most suitable for the purpose. This year I believe our late (winter) apples if they were gathered in time—that is, before the heavy October frosts had loosened them from the trees—will possess especially long-keeping qualities. The apples are not overgrown, but mostly of fair, medium size. The season has been cool, so that the ripening was retarded. The long keeper here is the Baldwin. Nine-tenths of all the apples grown here in this vicinity, I believe, are Baldwins, and this proves to be a good thing, for the Baldwin is the apple that the market demands, and that will keep. Recently the New York state experiment station at Geneva sent out a bulletin (No. 248) treating on the "Keeping Quality of Apples." I quote the following paragraph: "Baldwins grown on sandy or gravelly soil ripen earlier, must be picked earlier, and have a higher color than those grown on clay, but they do not keep so long. Apples grown on soil attain a higher color and keep longer than those grown under clean culture. Ordinarily apples keep better when the season has been dry rather than wet, and when the month of October has been cool rather than warm."

Overgrown specimens do not keep as well as fruit of ordinary size. Well-colored fruit usually keeps best, but I should not be allowed to remain on the tree so long for the sake of color that it suffers in firmness. These suggestions may help us in our efforts to find the conditions for keeping our apples.—Farm and Fireside.

TO CUT UP A PIC.

How to Divide Up the Carcass So as to Secure the Hams, Shoulders and Side Meat.

The illustration shows the carcass of a hog with the head removed. It has been split down the back and the chine, or backbone, removed. The lines show where to cut to secure hams, shoulders and side meat. These different cuts, says the Orange Judd Farmer, are carefully trimmed, the trimmings going into the sausage mill, where they are utilized to the best advantage.

AMONG THE STOCK.

A grade ram gets poor lambs. A good lamb is better than poor twins.

For feeding calves rice meal is decidedly inferior to corn meal.

Lack of grub in the stomach causes more losses than grub in the head.

Of all the poor property a man can have, poor sheep are the poorest, and so the most unprofitable.

Salt for sheep is essential. Keep a box of it in the pasture or shed where the sheep can have free access to it.

Yearling steers on rye pasture alone may be expected to gain about one and one-half pounds per day.—Farm and Home.

It is not through increased age that increased cost of growth results, but the greater cost is the outgrowth of increased size.

Men cannot farm high-priced land on horseback. Neither can they always afford to sit on the fence and watch the calf do the milking.

A thrifty calf and a healthy boy are very much alike in some respects. Both are chookful of mischief and always hungry.—American Dairyman.

How the Japanese Live.

Baron Kaneko says: "Well-to-do Japanese do not live very differently from Americans. For breakfast they have their coffee—from your latest possession, the Philippines; condensed milk from Chicago, bread from flour milled in Minneapolis. They smoke a cigarette of Virginia leaf, and they read a morning paper printed on paper made in Wisconsin."—Boston Record.

Pork Roll.

Take a piece of pickled side pork, fat and lean together, spread with a seasoning of powdered sage and a little pepper, roll up tightly, wind a cloth tightly around it and tie so the edges will not curl, boil tender in plenty of water; take from the liquor; when ready to serve, remove the cloth and slice. Serve with tomato or currant catsup.—Boston Budget.

Glazed Sweet Potatoes.

Six sweet potatoes, one egg, one-half cupful sugar, one-half teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful of butter; scrape and cut the potatoes in strips; steam until nearly done; remove, cool and dip first in egg beaten with the salt, then in the sugar, coating each strip thickly; place in the pan with the butter and bake a pretty brown.—People's Home Journal.

Tenants' League in Ireland.

Great progress has been made in Ireland with the Tenants' League within the last few months. It aims to do for the tenants in towns what the various forms of the Land League have done for the agricultural tenants—to protect town tenants from confiscation of the improvements by ground landlords.

Corsets in Hungary.

A Hungarian government document notes a great decline in the manufacture of corsets. Some factories have been closed; others have largely reduced their working force. It attributes this result to the growing custom of wearing "reform clothing" and to the persistent denunciation of corsets by physicians.

Four o'Clock Tea Cake.

One and one-half cups sugar, one-half cup butter, three eggs, one-half cup milk, three-quarters teaspoonful cream tartar, one-quarter teaspoonful soda, two cups flour, one teaspoonful lemon, one-half teaspoonful salt.—Chicago Post.

Free Libraries a Curse.

Free public libraries are becoming a curse to the nation. They are making women lazy by novel-reading; by novel-reading women all become, in imagination, persecuted heroines—and the cooking goes wrong!—London Express.

Rubbing It In.

She (after the play)—So you didn't enjoy the performance? He—No, I didn't see a darned thing. "I heard you complaining about a 'darned flat.' Didn't you see that?"—Philadelphia Press.

Essential.

Ida—My father gave me an automobile. May—And does he still give you pin money? "No, fine money."—Chicago Daily News.

In Modern Vein.

Up-to-date Pastor.—The collection will now be taken, and those who contribute ten cents or more will receive trading-stamps from the ushers.—Woman's Home Companion.

Too Modest.

In measuring our powers of fascination against those of the women of other nations, I think perhaps we have taken a needlessly low estimate of ourselves.—"Ambrosia," in the World.

Kipling Hits England.

There exists an England which, ruined by excess of prosperity, sleeps, and because it snores loudly imagines it is thinking.—Rudyard Kipling.

Power in Blows.

The stroke of a lion's paw is the third strongest force in the animal world. The first is the blow of a whale's tail and the second the kick of a giraffe.

Cotton Goods in Japan.

Last year the production of cotton piece goods in Japan exceeded in value the amount of \$300,000,000.

Naturally.

At every wedding there are a lot of people who wonder what the bride and bridegroom ever saw in each other.

One Thing He Escaped.

Job was a patient man—but the telephone girl never told him the line was busy.—Chicago Daily News.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 3.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.	\$4.25 @ 5.00
COTTON—Middling.	4.25 @ 4.50
WHEAT—Winter Wheat.	3.75 @ 3.85
WHEAT—No. 2 Red (new).	1.22 1/2
CORN—No. 2.	35 1/2 @ 36 1/2
PORK—Mess Pork.	12.00 @ 12.50
LARD—Western Steam.	4.75 @ 5.10
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Middling.	4.00 @ 4.75
CATTLE—Native Steers.	4.00 @ 4.75
COWS AND HEIFERS.	2.50 @ 4.50
CALVES—(per 100 lbs.)	4.75 @ 5.25
HOGS—Fair to Choice.	4.00 @ 4.80
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.	3.75 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2.	1.10 @ 1.15
Other Grades.	1.00 @ 1.10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red (new).	1.15 @ 1.18
CORN—No. 2.	35 @ 36
RYE—No. 2.	40 @ 44 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	26 @ 32
WOOL—Tub Washed.	19 @ 29
Other Grades.	16 @ 26
HAY—Clear Timothy.	9.50 @ 12.00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy.	17 @ 25
EGGS.	21 @ 24
LARD—Choice Steam.	4.75 @ 5.10
PORK—Standard Mess Pork.	11 @ 11.50
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.	5.00 @ 6.35
HOGS—Fair to Choice.	4.25 @ 4.75
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.	4.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red (new).	1.00 @ 1.11
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.	.82 @ .83
OATS—No. 2.	.41 @ .43 1/2
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.	5.00 @ 6.00
HOGS—Fair to Choice.	4.00 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red (new).	1.00 @ 1.11
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.	.82 @ .83
OATS—No. 2.	.41 @ .43 1/2
NEW ORLEANS.	
WHEAT—High Grade.	5.50 @ 6.00
CORN—No. 2.	30 @ 32 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	20 @ 27 1/2
HAY—Choice.	15.00 @ 16.50
BUTTER—Standard.	13.00 @ 15.00
BACON—Short Rib Sides.	10.00 @ 12.00
COTTON—Middling.	.65 @ .66
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red (new).	1.15 @ 1.17
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.	.82 @ .84 1/2
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.	.41 @ .43

HE DID THE TALKING.

And His Self-Importance Blinded Him to the Possibility of a Mistake.

A lively-looking porter stood on the rear platform of a sleeping car in the Pennsylvania station, and the Cleveland Plain Dealer, when a fussy and choleric old man clambered up the steps. He stopped at the door, puffed for a moment and then turned to the young man in uniform.

"Porter," he said, "I'm going to St. Louis, to the fair. I want to be well taken care of. I pay for it. Do you understand?"

"Yes, sir, but—" "Never mind any 'buts.' You listen to what I say. Keep the train boys away from me. Dust me off whenever I want you to. Give me an extra blanket, and if there is anyone in the berth over me, slide him into another. I want you to—" "But, say, boss, I—"

"Young man, when I'm giving instructions I prefer to do the talking myself. You do as I say. Here is a two-dollar bill. I want to get the good of it. Not a word, sir."

The train was starting. The porter pocketed the bill with a grin and swung himself to the ground.

"All right, boss," he shouted. "You can do the talking if you want to. I'm powerful sorry you wouldn't let me tell you—but I ain't going out on that train."

Dyspepsia Was Thriving. Now and then Marshall P. Wilder will have a touch of indigestion; but the trouble in no wise dampens his spirits.

One day when the humorist was suffering in a mild degree a friend, meeting him for the second time in the afternoon, asked:

"Well, Marshall, how's the dyspepsia now?"

"Very nicely, thank you," was the reply; "but I am not so well myself."—Sunday Magazine.

Just as with Her Father.

"Your daughter's music is improving," said the professor, "but when she runs the scales I have to watch her pretty closely."

"Just like her father," said Mrs. Natch. "He made his money in the grocery business."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Shouting Their Praises.

Kirkland, Ill., Jan. 2nd.—(Special)—Cured of the terrible Rheumatic pains that made him a cripple for years, Mr. Richard R. Greenham, an old and respected resident of this place, is shouting the praises of the remedy that cured him, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I had a rheumatism in my left limb so that I could not walk over to fifteen rods at a time, and that by the use of two canes," Mr. Greenham says. "I would have to sit or lie down on the ground when I was out trying to walk, and the sweat would run down my face, with so much pain. I could not sleep at night for about five or six weeks."

"I tried different doctors' medicines, but they were all no good. Then I sent for Dodd's Kidney Pills and almost from the first they brought relief. By the time I had taken four or five boxes of them my rheumatism was all gone and I can truly say I feel better than I have in the last twenty-five years."

A man thinks it awfully stupid for a woman to lose her pocketbook, but he forgets how often she has to help him find his collar button, and remembers for him just where he put his hat.—Baltimore American.

ULCERS FOR THIRTY YEARS.

Painful Eruptions from Kneads to Feet Seemed Incurable Until He Used Cuticura.

Another of those remarkable cures by Cuticura, after doctors and all else had failed, is testified to by Mr. M. C. Moss, of Gainesville, Texas, in the following letter: "For over thirty years I suffered from painful ulcers and an eruption on my knees to feet, and could neither doctors nor medicine to help me, until I used Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, which cured me in six months. They helped me the very first time I used them, and I am glad to write this so that others suffering as I did may be saved from misery."

A Michigan editor has had a streak of bad luck. He was just about to step into his new \$10,000 automobile the other night when three bad rails gave way and he awoke.—Auto Era.

Pneumonia and Consumption can be prevented and cured in their early stages by Wakefield's Cough Syrup. This is a sure remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, etc. It should be in every home.

Chicago is to have a daily paper for women, about women, by women. Look out for accoap—also toques, Gainsboroughs and turbans.—Indianapolis News.

The well earned reputation and increasing popularity of the Lewis' "Single Binder" straight 5c cigar is due to the maintained